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PRAVDA VIEWS NONALINED MOVEMENT'S OBJECTIVES, PROBLEMS

LD271403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Tuzmukhamedov article: "The Nonalined Movement in the Modern World"]

[Text] A conference of foreign ministers from countries belonging to the nonalined movement will take place in Havana at the end of August. Its task will be to finalize the preparations currently being made for the sixth conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries which is being held in the Cuban capital at the beginning of September.

The nonalined movement currently includes approximately 90 full members. It plays a prominent role in the international arena, primarily as a result of its anti-imperialist and liberatory nature and its contribution to the strengthening of universal peace.

The idea of nonalinement emerged in the young independent states soon after World War II. In an attempt to strengthen their sovereignty a considerable number of countries in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world which had liberated themselves from colonial oppression felt the need to pool and coordinate their efforts in order to resist more successfully the imperialist powers' attempts to utilize them for their own selfish ends economically--for neocolonialist ends--and also politically, to the extent of including them in aggressive blocs, for the struggle against the socialist countries and the national liberation movement.

The starting point from which the nonalined movement emerged also gave rise to an essential feature of the movement--its profound interests in preserving peace. One of the movement's founders, J. Nehru, wrote that the preservation and consolidation of peace and the development of international cooperation are vitally important for strengthening the national independence of states, particularly those which have recently embarked on an independent path of development.

The logic of the struggle for national independence, peace and international security also predetermined another feature of the nonalined movement--the promotion in every way of the assertion of peaceful coexistence in international relations. Back in the declaration of the movement's first conference its participants noted that they consider peaceful coexistence "an alternative to the 'cold war' and possible universal nuclear catastrophe." They also voiced their readiness to oppose any aggressive plans and actions, to wage a consistent struggle against colonialism and racism, to render all possible support to national liberation movements, to strive for the achievement of general and complete disarmament and the development of comprehensive and equal international cooperation and to struggle for the consolidation of international detente and its spread to all parts of the world.

The first conference of nonalined countries clearly defined who are their enemies in the international arena. The conference declaration noted that lasting peace can be secured only if "colonialism, imperialism and neocolonialism in all their manifestations are completely eliminated." Thus from the very beginning the nonalined movement assumed a clearly expressed anti-imperialist and anticolonialist orientation.

A question often asked is why the nonalined movement emerged precisely during the postwar period. [paragraph continues]

The answer should be sought primarily in the fundamental changes in the correlation of forces which occurred in the international arena as a result of World War II. The world socialist system had emerged and begun to strengthen rapidly. Socialism had become a force which had liquidated imperialism's monopoly in deciding the fates of many countries and peoples. A reliable bastion--the world socialist community--had appeared for the young states both in their emergence and in their pursuit of an anti-imperialist and anticolonial policy. The interests of the socialist and nonalined countries objectively coincided on many questions of international politics.

In a message to the last conference of nonalined countries held in Colombo in 1976 Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted: "As highly important CPSU documents have repeatedly stressed, the Soviet Union assesses highly the nonalined movement's anti-imperialist, anticolonialist and antiracist orientation and its contribution to the consolidation of universal peace and international security and to the struggle to strengthen the independence and progress of liberated countries."

Cooperation and identity of positions between the socialist and nonalined countries insured the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems in UN documents and the adoption by the General Assembly of a special declaration on this question in 1970. Joint efforts by the socialist countries and participants in the nonalined movement also contributed to the adoption by the United Nations of a number of other important resolutions, including on the liquidation of colonialism and racism. The declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples was truly historic.

The socialist community states and many nonalined countries advocate general disarmament, the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the banning of these weapons and tests thereof, and regional security, particularly the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. They are seeking to overcome bloc politics and to extend the relaxation of tension to all parts of the world.

While noting the major positive changes in the international arena, a recent session of the nonalined movement's Coordinating Bureau voiced serious concern at the development of events in certain parts of the world affecting the interests of participants in the movement. It welcomed the prospects for the consolidation of peace in Europe and the conclusion of the SALT II treaty as substantial steps in the direction of detente and disarmament and stressed the need for greater cohesion among the nonalined countries in the struggle to achieve anti-imperialist objectives.

The consolidation of the young states' position in the international arena is influenced favorably by their ties with the socialist community countries in the economic field. Thus, the Soviet Union alone has agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation with more than 60 developing countries. Over 1,000 different projects have been built, are under construction or are being expanded on the basis of these accords.

Everyone interested in the further consolidation of the nonalined movement's positions in the international arena realizes that the further growth of its authority and influence depends on how consistently the movement's main objectives are implemented.

There are considerable difficulties and obstacles created by the forces of imperialist reaction and their accomplices, the Beijing leadership, in the nonalined movement's path.

Imperialism, which once--through the agency of J.F. Dulles--called the nonalined movement "amoral" has recently been wooing its participants in every way in an attempt to obstruct the process of the movement's consolidation. Here extensive use is made of the objective differences between both the economic and socioeconomic positions of the countries belonging to the movement and also of their position on the world capitalist market, their unequal development levels and differences in their degree of dependence on firmer metropolitan powers and their ties with leading capitalist powers. It should also be noted that individual groups of countries within the movement, particularly those which belong to regional intergovernmental organizations, have specific interests. These differences give rise to divergent approaches to certain questions within the ranks of the movement's participants themselves, which its opponents attempt to exploit to the detriment of the common cause of the anti-imperialist struggle of the world's peoples.

A particular danger is posed to the movement by the policy pusued by the Beijing hegemonists, who profess to be supporters of the nonalined movement but in practice are making efforts to divide and weaken it. Guided by their own chauvinist aspirations, the Chinese leaders are striking their main blow at the most consistent fighters against imperialism and for freedom and independence. It is no accident that Beijing invariably turns up on the opposite side of the barricades to freedom fighters and in the same camp as imperialism and reaction wherever the antagonism between them worsens--be it in Chile of Angola, Ethiopia or Afghanistan. It is no accident either that heroic Vietnam has been the target of China's aggressive expansionist policy or that Beijing rendered military aid and support to the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in Kampuchea. Serious harm is also being caused to the nonalined movement by the Maoist concept, propagandized by certain circles of the division of the world's states into "poor and rich"; the "Three Worlds'" theory and the appeals to struggle "against the two superpowers."

Life has repeatedly proved that deviation from fundamental anti-imperialist objectives invariably harms not only the national interests of individual nonalined countries but also the movement as a whole.

Under pressure from the imperialist powers and Beijing, which are pursuing a parallel policy aimed at weakening the nonalined movement and utilizing it for their own ends, increasingly active attempts are being made to discredit Cuba and Vietnam and also such countries with a socialist orientation as Ethiopia, Afghanistan and others and to complicate the situation in the nonalined movement with the aid of the so-called "Kampuchean question." Those who are doing this are attempting to set the nonalined movement against world socialism and thereby, whether they want it or not, are weakening the anti-imperialist front of fighters for the cause of peace, democracy and social progress.

It is not difficult to see that the attempts to undermine and weaken the nonalined movement are linked with the profound changes taking place in the world and with the peace-loving peoples' growing opposition to the aggressive intrigues of lovers of military adventures. The forces of imperialist reaction, the Chinese hegemonists and the accomplices of both these forces hope to halt these historic changes and wreck the cause of international detente and the consolidation of universal peace.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that it supports and will continue to support the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist orientation of the nonalined movement. The other socialist community countries occupy the same position. The declaration of the Warsaw Pact states adopted in November 1978 stresses that in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and for peace, security, the strengthening of international detente and the ending of the arms race the socialist countries "attach important significance to the development of cooperation and interaction with the nonalined states.

"They regard the movement of nonalined states as a positive factor in international politics and note their growing role in world affairs."

Under the conditions of the intensifying attacks on detente by imperialist reaction and the Beijing leadership and their aspiration to fuel the arms race to the detriment of the cause of peace and to weaken the unity of all peace-loving forces, the rallying of the ranks of the nonalined countries and the broadening and deepening of their cooperation and joint action with other progressive forces in the international arena are becoming an increasingly urgent requirement.

IMPACT OF U.S.-PRC RAPPROCHEMENT ON SOUTHEAST ASIA EXAMINED

LD241515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "'Aircraft Carrier Diplomacy' and Beijing"]

[Text] How has the rapprochement between Washington and Beijing affected their Asian strategy, the policy of each of these states in this region and the overall situation in Asia? Has the "full normalization of relations" between the United States and the PRC or, to put it more simply, their deal on the Taiwan issue, served as "a long-term stabilizing factor in Asia," as official circles in those countries maintain? The chain of events that have occured since the beginning of the year attests differently. It would probably be truer to say that this deal has untied the hands of lovers of saber-rattling--both in Beijing and in Washington.

In those cases where the interests of the U.S. imperialist circles and the Beijing hegemonists coincide in Southeast Asia, they are not averse to concerting and coordinating their actions. We have here a clear attempt to put mutual pressure on Vietnam, as though to take it in a pincer movement, and to sow discord among Southeast Asian countries.

The facts attest that the deal with Beijing has greatly helped the U.S. ruling circles to overcome the "Vietnam shock," that is, the intention to avoid direct participation in military conflicts on the continent of Asia--an intention resulting from the failure of the Indochina adventure. This deal has also helped the "Iran shock" (unlike the "Vietnam shock") to give rise to the opposite tendency in Washington: a return to "aircraft-carrier diplomacy," that is, the policy of punitive operations in so-called "zones of instability."

Have the shores of the Formosa Strait long been poles of military confrontation? Now the compromise over the Taiwan issue has enabled the Maoists to free the large troop formations concentrated in Fujian Province (where they exchanged fire from year to year with the Chiang Kai-shekists on offshore islands) and transfer them westward, to the Vietnamese border--from where as early as February China began its aggression against Vietnam. The armed attack on a neighboring country is the most striking but certainly not the only example of hegemonism in practice, which the Maoists have shamelessly demonstrated since they have been "more closely involved in the international community" (many American commentators took just such a view of the elevation of the U.S. liaison mission in the PRC to the rank of embassies [as published]).

Some people in Washington have also acquired a predilection for overseas adventures. Now that the approach of the presidential elections is having an ever-increasing effect on U.S. politics, it is appropriate to recall the last election campaign. At that time the slogan "No More Vietnams!" was greatly in vogue. Voices were heard to say that the time had come to curtail the military presence abroad, and in Asia above all. [paragraph continues]

The question of abandoning the military bases in the Philippines and reducing their numbers in Japan was raised. One of Carter's election slogans was the promise that the last combat formation of U.S. ground forces on Asian soil--the 2d Army Division--would be withdrawn from the Korean Peninsula by the start of the eighties.

At precisely what point did the opposite tendency begin to prevail again in the U.S. ruling circles: from curtailing the military presence in Asia to building it up? The course of events attests that the shift in Washington's military-political strategy and the return to aircraft-carrier diplomacy" eloquently coincided with the normalization of American-Chinese relations.

The question of military bases in the Philippines is a striking example. There has been uncertainty about their fate for several years following the failure of the Indochina adventure. But immediately after the normalization of relations with Beijing the talks on the terms for the further use of these military installations were expedited and concluded. Washington acquired the possibility of controlling Clark Air Base (which provided material and technical supplies for operations in Vietnam) for another 5 years and the naval complex at Subic Bay (where the aircraft carrier formation which was moved to the Persian Gulf during the height of the Iranian crisis was based.

The Korean Peninsula is another example. You would think that the normalization of relations between Washington and Beijing would have been favorable to the withdrawal of American troops from there, which had begun. But in fact it was not speeded up but stopped. The American press suddenly made a fuss, alleging that U.S. intelligence services had made a mistake in underestimating North Korea's military potential, so that it was supposedly still necessary to keep American troops south of the 38th Parallel. And in mid-summer President Carter officially canceled a promise on which he had gotten into the White House.

This year has also been marked by a qualitatively new stage in the development of military cooperation between Washington and Tokyo. Joint operational planning has been initiated. The Japanese armed forces have assumed a number of auxiliary functions in maintaining the American military presence in Asia (for example, the deployment of antisubmarine and antiaircraft weapons on ocean lines of communication, logistical support for American military bases on Japanese soil, the establishment of direct military contacts with the Seoul clique).

The official visits of Prime Minister Ohira to Washington and of President Carter to Tokyo have revealed the mutual desire of the U.S. and Japanese ruling circles to prevent the trade and economic contradictions between the two countries from shaking the foundations of the military-political alliance between them. It is significant that Beijing has unambiguously expressed its positive attitude toward this. And special satisfaction has been aroused in the Chinese capital, according to the KYODO news agency, by the intention of the United States and Japan to build up and improve their military potential in the Far East and to develop cooperation between the two states' armed forces on the basis of the "security treaty."

Japan's peace-loving public is opposed to the country's being involved in dangerous adventures. But its resistance to militarist trends has been considerably hampered by Beijing's actions. The point is not just that Mao's heirs have appeared in the role of yes-men to Japanese revanchists, campaigning openly for the Japanese armed forces to be built up and the military alliance with the United States strengthened. The thing is also that China's attack on Vietnam gave champions of Japan's rearmament traditional trump cards and enabled them to speculate on the sense of military danger engendered by that aggression.

"The normalization of relations between Washington and Beijing," the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, which is close to the Pentagon, pointed out, "means that the presence of U.S. naval and air forces in Asia and the Pacific henceforth receives China's blessing, so that protests against the U.S. military presence in that region will now be muffled."

Beijing's dizzy pirouette--its conversion from opponent to champion of the U.S. military presence in Asia--was very welcome to Washington. The February revolution in Iran deprived American imperialism of its chief mainstay in the Persian Gulf basin. The "Iran shock" placed on the agenda the question of how to reinforce U.S. strategic positions in oil-producing regions not only on the western, Mediterranean flank but also on the opposite flank, on the side of the Pacific and Indian oceans. The Pentagon's long arm extended from the east demanded the strengthening of old bases and the creation of new ones.

This also accounts for the desire of American strategists to transfer part of the operational functions in the west Pacific to the armed forces of Japan and South Korea (as partners of the United States in bilateral military pacts). This enables the Pentagon to transfer part of its combat forces to the Indian Ocean in connection with its plans to create a 5th fleet. Supported by the base on the island of Diego Garcia, which has been modernized in recent years, this formation will be able to include the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf in its operational zone.

All this regrouping of forces along the notorious "arc of instability" from the Far East to the Near East is closely connected with the idea of creating a Pentagon fire brigade--a "quick-reaction corps" designed for punitive operations.

Washington strategists are aware that the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the return to the role of Asian policeman do not promise the United States the support of the peoples of South and Southeast Asia. In order to neutralize possible discontent they are seeking to confuse the countries of the region, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations above all, with the imaginary threat from Socialist Vietnam and to drive a wedge between its members and the countries of Indochina.

The anti-Vietnam hysteria which Washington and Beijing propaganda organs are fanning over the "refugee problem" and the appearance of the U.S. 7th Fleet off the Vietnamese coast simultaneously with the activation of the Maoists' provocative sallies along the land borders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam--all this represents joint, concerted pressure on Vietnam; all this shows that the American imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists, who are equally inclined toward blackmail and diktat, easily become accomplices when this accords with their mutual interests.

This is the reality refuting the propaganda myth that the normalization of relations between Washington and Beijing has become "a long-term factor of stability in Asia."

U.S. ISOLATED AT SECURITY COUNCIL ON PLO QUESTION

LD271550 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Why Has the Discussion of the Palestinian Question at the UN Security Council Been Postponed?"]

[Text] Because of the U.S.' threat to use the veto, the draft resolution dealing with the Palestinian question, which had been approved by the UN General Assembly committee and which provides for the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, was not put to the vote on 22 August.

It is noteworthy that Andrew Young, permanent U.S. delegate to the United Nations who chaired the UN Security Council meeting, again criticized Washington's attitude toward the Palestinian question, saying that there can be no solution of the question without the participation of the PLO.

The use of the veto to block a draft resolution which affirms the rights of the Palestinians is no ordinary matter. It was because of this veto that the Arab countries agreed to temporarily postpone discussion of the Palestine question at the UN Security Council.

However, what has happened provides further proof to the whole world of Washington's hostile policy toward the Palestinians. Thus Washington has reiterated its support for Israel and its rejection of a Palestinian state and the holding of talks with the PLO after some maneuvers that were intended to depict a change in the United States' attitude toward the Palestinian question and the PLO.

Yet the United States has fallen into a state of complete isolation at the UN Security Council. Even its NATO allies have found it necessary to approach the PLO themselves. Douglas Hurd, UK minister of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, has stated in an interview with Lebanon's weekly AL-HAWADITH: We recognize that the PLO enjoys a worldwide reputation and that a settlement of the Middle East question cannot be solved without taking into consideration the views of the Palestinians and their right to set up their own homeland.

The same position has been taken by the FRG. Austrian Chancellor Kreisky, too, has expressed his views more clearly on the matter. He has spoken of the need for contacts with the PLO. He has condemned Israeli foreign policy, which is the main obstacle on the road to peace in the Middle East.

All the above proves that Israel and its mentors overseas could fall into isolation when the Palestinian question is raised again at the United Nations. However, the PLO is now conducting consultations in conjunction with countries friendly toward it for the holding of an emergency meeting of the UN General Assembly to discuss the draft resolution on the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. This has been announced by Zuhdi at-Tarazi, permanent PLO observer at the United Nations, in a statement to the correspondent of Lebanon's AS-SAFIR.

The PLO, which enjoys the recognition and support of about 100 UN member countries, believes that on this basis it will succeed this time in guaranteeing a strong position in defense of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to set up their own independent state.

DOCUMENTS ADOPTED AT KABUL SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

Conference Declaration

LD271016 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 27, TASS--The international conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, called at the initiative of the World Peace Council, held its closing meeting here on Sunday. The conference was attended by more than a hundred delegates from almost 60 countries and international organizations. Among the delegates of this international forum were representatives of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Poland, the GDR, Angola, Ethiopia, the USA, Canada, Britain, France, India, Iraq, Cyprus and many other countries.

The conference voiced support for the struggle of the Afghan people against the forces of imperialism and reaction which are trying to undermine the gains of the April revolution in Afghanistan and build up tension in the region and elsewhere in the world.

The conference delegates adopted a number of documents which testify to the striving of the peace-loving peoples of the world for peace, security, cooperation and peaceful coexistence and their desire to devote all their energies to the maintenance of peace on earth.

The international conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, says the conference's declaration, its main document, brought together representatives of international organizations which include hundreds of million of people from all continents, representatives of various political parties and mass organizations. The conference expressed full support for and solidarity with the peoples of Afghanistan who began building after the April revolution of 1978 a new life free of exploitation of man by man.

The declaration notes the successes achieved by the Afghan people during the post-revolutionary period. These include the land reform under which peasants were given plots of land, abolition of oppression by feudals and exploiters, equal rights for women and equality of nationalities living in the country. The government of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan], the conference delcaration says, took radical and practical steps to eliminate oppression, poverty, hunger, illiteracy and exploitation of man by man. A new social society and a new generation in the history of Afghanistan are the results of the April revolution.

The conference, the declaration says, condemns vicious interference by imperialist and reactionary forces in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. American imperialism, international reaction, and expansionists as well as the bellicose Beijing leaders finance, organize and train reactionary forces in Pakistan and Iran for purposes of armed interference in Afghanistan's affairs. Reactionary elements, supporters of the old monarchy, feudals and their henchmen are being used by the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA for instigating statements over the radio and in the press. Armed mercenaries attack Afghanistan, kill children and aged people, burn schools, hospitals and mosques, destroy bridges, roads, buildings and make barbarous raids on villages.

The conference hails the people of Afghanistan who are determined to defend and consolidate the gains of the April revolution. It welcomes the peaceful policy of the DRA and the efforts of its government and people to establish normal good-neighbour relations with Pakistan and Iran and is prepared to hold talks with these countries at any level. This policy, the declaration stresses, is a vitally important constribution to strengthening peace and security in the region. The conferees urge the peoples of the countries, whose territory and resources are used for interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, to take resolute steps to put an end to conspiracies by the imperialist, reactionary and expansionist forces.

The conference strongly condemns the campaign of lies and slander launched by the imperialists against the DRA and urges all people of good will to come out in defence of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the DRA and to step up the campaign of solidarity with and support for the peoples and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

May [as received] imperialist and reactionary circles know, the declaration stresses, that the people of Afghanistan, who have rallied under the banner of the Democratic Republic, can liquidate all manoeuvres and conspiracies by militarism and international reaction. Afghanistan is not alone. The peace forces in the world firmly side with Afghanistan--today, tomorrow and for all time.

Message, Resolution

LD271326 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

["Documents of Kabul Conference--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, August 27, TASS--The April revolution of 1978 opened a new era for the people of Afghanistan, says a message to the people and Government of the DRA, adopted by the international conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan which has closed in Kabul. The message mentions successes achieved in various social and economic fields after the revolution under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. It expresses firm confidence that the Afghan people will defend their gains made over the last seventeen months. It is stressed in the document that in this struggle all genuine supporters of freedom and independence, all peace forces will side with the people of Afghanistan. The Afghan revolution, the message says, is an inspiring example for all those who want to break off with the feudal and exploiter society and to create better conditions for the life of their peoples, to free them from poverty, hunger, oppression and backwardness. It is pointed out that the Afghan people and revolution have many friends. Back in their countries, the delegates of the international conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan will tell the truth about the achievements of the Afghan people and expose the lies and slander which are circulated daily by the propaganda organs of imperialist and reactionary circles and regimes. The truth will prevail over lies. The Afghan people will go ahead, the message stresses.

The conference resolution in support of the peaceful policy and initiatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] says that the conference welcomes the DRA Government's proposals for talks with Pakistan at any level in order to normalize the situation and to establish good-neighbour and friendly relations. It is stressed in the resolution that these proposals are in line with the vital interests of the peoples of the region and the DRA's policy of peace which is widely supported by all those who fight for world peace.

After noting that the peoples of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran were fighting for a long period in their history against common enemies and against common difficulties, the conferees stressed that the DRA's peaceful initiative meets the interests of all the peoples of the region and expressed the firm belief that the peoples of Pakistan and Iran are against any armed interference in the affairs of Afghanistan by imperialism and reactionary forces which are using the territory and resources of these countries.

The resolution deplores the fact that the Government of Pakistan recently postponed quite unexpectedly a visit by its representative to Kabul for talks with the DRA.

The international conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan has sent a message to the non-aligned summit conference which is to open in Havana early in September. It is stressed in the message that the principles and policy of the non-aligned conference have become an important contributing factor to the success of the efforts by governments and peoples to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe and to establish a new economic order which will do away for good with hunger and poverty, discrimination and exploitation.

By their joint efforts the non-aligned countries and socialist states have defeated the forces of imperialism and reaction in many fields. This unity is a vitally important factor for the further advance of the peace forces, the message says.

MORE ON 'PROVOCATION' AT NEW YORK'S KENNEDY AIRPORT

Detention Continues

LD271900 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 27, TASS--The American authorities continue to detain unlawfully the Aeroflot plane. Soviet citizens, including women and children, have been kept actually as hostages practically under arrest for about three days abroad the Soviet plane, surrounded by police cars. The passengers aboard found themselves in very complicated conditions. They are compelled to spend whole days and nights in straitened [as received] conditions under the eye of armed police agents. As was already reported, the cause of all this is a provocation staged by American special services against Soviet citizen L.I. Vlasova. Soviet representatives are holding negotiations with a view to ensure the undelayed take-off of the Aeroflot plane for Moscow with all its passengers.

Vlasova Interview on Board Plane

LD271901 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A Soviet Ilyushin-62 airliner with a large group of Soviet citizens aboard, including women and children, has been detained by American special services in the International Kennedy Airport of New York since last Friday. The sponsors of the provocation had simultaneously staged a noisy gathering of anti-Soviet-minded people in the airport. More from our New York correspondent Igor Charikov: The second day of the ordeal at Kennedy Airport in New York has drawn general attention. American authorities still detain the aircraft with Lyudlmila Vlasova and 68 Soviet passengers aboard among whom there are 13 children but the authorities feed the local media which flocked at Gate 10 at Pan Am terminal with groundless allegations that Lyudmila Vlasova is kept inside against her will and does not want to return home. Fearing that the truth will come out they do not allow American and other journalists to go aboard the plane and talk to Lyudmila Vlasova, who incidentally is prepared to make a statement. Despite all that I managed to sneak through and recorded this conversation with her:

[Vlasova--begin recording, in Russian fading into English translation] My only dream, she said is for the aircraft to take off for my country. The action of the United States authorities is totally illegal and scandalously arbitary. I would never have believed that something like this and still less in a supposedly civilized country. [as heard] [end recording]

Later I shared the content of this (?statement) with American reporters from CBS news, NBC news, television and radio, TIME magazine, New York TIMES, Washington POST and other publications.

Interview With Vlasova's Mother

LD272014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A correspondent of USSR television and radio met the mother of Lyudmila Vlasova, Aleksandra Gerasimovna: [begin recording]

[Correspondent] We are now with the family of Lyudmila Vlasova, artiste of the Bolshoi theatre, and I am talking with her mother, Aleksandra Gerasimovna. Aleksandra Gerasimovna, what are you feeling now, at a time when reports are coming in from New York? I suppose it's hard for you.

[Answer] Well, you are a mother so you can understand me and my alarm and disquiet, sleepless nights, and my indignation at the illegal action of the American authorities.

[Question] You appealed to the American authorities. What made you do it?

[Answer] The hope that my daughter will speedily return to her motherland, and that all the passengers will do the same.

[Question] Well, when you made this appeal in your letter, did you have the hope that this question would be resolved soon, as quickly as possible?

[Answer] Yes, I appealed as a mother, counting on the fact that they too have children and that they would understand me as a mother. Every report from New York has a very emotional effect on me, it just makes me feel awful. It is very hard for me to speak, but I would like to say again that I am indignant at the illegal action of the American authorities who are subjecting my daughter to such agony. But I have a joyous report (?from her). I have received a telegram from on board the aircraft.

[Question] Could you tell us what it says?

[Answer] Certainly, certainly. Dear mother, and all those near to me; I have no doubt that I will soon see you all. I am living on board the plane, where everyone is behaving in a very moving way toward me and showing concern for me. Mother, please take care of yourself. I love you all, and you most of all, mother. Till I see you again at home; I embrace you all.

I am waiting for my daughter. I have flowers ready for her, for when we meet. And I think that happy moment will soon come when I will see her. She always told me that her happiest moment is when she returns from abroad, gets off the plane and steps on her native soil. [end recording]

Plane Leaves New York

LD272306 Moscow TASS in English 2259 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 28, TASS--Today after long talks between Soviet official representatives and representatives of the U.S. official authorities, the Aeroflot plane has left for Moscow with all Soviet passengers on board, including ballerina of the USSR Bolshoi theatre L.I. Vlasova. As a result of energetic and persistent measures taken by the Soviet side, an end has been put to the crude provocation staged by U.S. special services.

American special services did their utmost to make L.I. Vlasova refuse to return home. But in those difficult conditions she displayed the feeling of lofty civic duty and courage in face of police threats and blackmail. L.I. Vlasova resolutely declared her firm intention to return home, as she had said about it earlier and again confirmed in the course of the meeting on August 27 with representatives of the U.S. authorities in the presence of Soviet officials. Soviet citizen L.I. Vlasova was backed by Soviet law and effective measures of the Soviet Government bodies defending the rights of the citizens of the USSR.

The detention of the Aeroflot plane with Soviet citizens is nothing else but an act of crude arbitrariness that cannot be justified by anything.

It is an act of cruelty towards the women and children, who were in the plane. Those who organised these provocative actions running counter to the basic notions of humaneness undoubtedly pursued the aim of worsening Soviet-American relations.

Welcome for Aeroflot Plane

LD280530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Aeroflot plane in a few hours will land on home soil. Relatives, friends and acquaintances of all those whose return from New York was delayed by several days are gathering at Sheremetyevo Airport outside Moscow to meet it. All Soviet citizens have waited impatiently for this return. There is an all-union radio correspondent among the welcoming party, and he will relay reportage on the welcome.

Plane Lands at Moscow Airport

LD280808 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Aeroflot aircraft carrying all the Soviet citizens including USSR Bolshoi theater ballet artiste Lyudmila Vlasova has just arrived in Moscow.

As a result of the energetic and persistent measures taken by the Soviet side, the crude provocation organized by the U.S. special services has been ended. The U.S. special services did everything they could to compel Vlasova to defect. She, however, in these complex conditions showed feelings of high civic duty and courage in the face of police threats and blackmail. Vlasova resolutely announced her firm intention to return home, as she stated before, and confirmed once again in her meeting on 27 August with representatives of the U.S. authorities at which Soviet officials were present. Soviet law and efficacious measures by Soviet state organs protecting the rights of USSR citizens came to the protection of Soviet citizen Vlasova.

At Sheremetyevo Airport near Moscow, those arriving were met by relatives, friends and acquaintances. All Soviet people anxiously have been awaiting their return. We will carry bulletins by our correspondent on the meeting at the airport.

'Courage' in Face of 'Blackmail'

LD280848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Here is our correspondent's report from Sheremetyevo Airport:

[Correspondent--begin recording] Our Soviet plane from New York has just landed at Sheremetyevo Airport. All Soviet citizens including the solo artist of the Bolshoi theater, Lyudmila Vlasova, are home on their own soil.

Here at the airport they were warmly met by Lyudmila's mother, friends, relatives and colleagues.

Prolonged talks were held prior to this event. The U.S. special services did everything in order to force Lyudmila Vlasova not to return home. However, she demonstrated feelings of high civic duty and courage in the face of police threats and blackmail in these complex conditions. Lyudmila Vlasova resolutely announced her firm intention to return home at all meetings. She also said this yesterday at the last meetings, at which representatives of the U.S. authorities, as well as Soviet officials were present.

Soviet law and efficacious measures of Soviet state organs protecting the rights of USSR citizens came to the protection of Soviet citizen Lyudmila Vlasova.

In an interview with us, Lyudmila Vlasova said: I am immeasurably happy to be on Soviet soil. The detention of the Aeroflot plane carrying Soviet citizens was nothing but crude high-handedness [proizvol] that cannot be justified in any way. This was an act of cruelty vis-a-vis the women and children on the plane, and these who organized these provocative actions, which contradict the ideas of elementary humanitarianism, were undoubtedly pursuing aims not directed at improving Soviet-U.S. relations. [end recording]

Vlasova's Statement on Moscow Arrival

LD280926 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 28, TASS--The Soviet ballerina Lyudmila Vlasova stated upon her return to Moscow: "The attempt by the American authorities to compel me not to return home has been an act of rude arbitrariness, an act of brutality against the passengers, women and children. Those who staged this provocation had only one purpose--to worsen Soviet-American relations."

Lyudmila Vlasova made this statement after the landing of the Soviet airliner, which today returned from New York with all passengers on board. For several days the American authorities detained it in New York seeking to persuade Vlasova to remain in the United States.

PROCEEDINGS AT SESSIONS OF 22D CPUSA CONVENTION

Opening Session

LD231538 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Detroit, August 23, TASS--TASS special correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports:

The 22nd Convention of the Communist Party of the United States began its work today at Detroit, the centre of the U.S. automobile industry. It was opened by Henry Winston, national chairman of the party. The delegates greeted warmly the envoys of the fraternal communists and workers' parties from more than 30 countries of the world.

In view of the illness of Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party, the political report of the party's Central Committee was made to the congress of his behalf by Michael Zagarell, member of the Political Committee of the party's Central Committee. He stressed that the highest forum of the American communists opened at the time when the party was celebrating the 60th anniversary of its glorious history. During these years it became a vigorous, active and growing political force, an inalienable part of the world communist movement.

The report contains a deep-going analysis of the economic crisis afflicting the United States, and also of the crisis of government institutions and two-party system representing the interests of the big monopolies.

At the same time there are influential forces in the United States that are striving to pursue a policy of confrontation.

They are doing everything in their power to torpedo the ratification of SALT II, whose rejection would have disastrous consequences for the working class and for all the U.S. people, would lead to additional military spendings running into many millions of dollars. The report calls on the American communists, on all the people of the United States to carry on an uncompromising struggle for ending the dangerous arms race, against the danger of a nuclear war, for the earliest ratification of the SALT II agreement.

Our party, the report concludes, now enjoys broad popular support, its influence has grown unprecedentedly. This contributes to the creation of a genuinely mass Communist Party fighting for socialism.

Final Session

LD261830 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Detroit, August 26, TASS--TASS special correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports:

The 22nd National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, has ended. The party will be 60 years old these days. The forum of the American communists was a major event in the struggle of the country's progressive forces for working-class unity, for democracy, social progress and lasting peace, against racism and reaction. The communists' consistent selfless struggle for the vital interests of the working class and all the people has won them the respect of progressive and left forces, facilitated the growth of the party on account of young fighters for socialism.

For the first time a USA Communist Party convention was attended by representatives of the CPSU and other fraternal communist and working-class parties, envoys of national-liberation movements. As the party's National Chairman Henry Winston underlined, this is a remarkable event, a vivid expression of revolutionary solidarity.

Decisions taken by the convention underline that struggle for the American workers' vital interests, for overcoming the grave consequences of the economic and energy cirsis, against enemployment, racism and discrimination, are all organically associated with the struggle for peace, for curbing the arms race, against the further growth of the Pentagon's already astronomical budget.

At their concluding session delegates approved the political report to the convention by the CPUSA CC, which defined the priority tasks of the American communists. They approved the main political resolution--the result of collective effort not only by convention delegates, but by many party activists, guided by the great teaching of Marxism-Leninism. The document strongly condemns the arms race, which is fanned up by American hawks--yes-men of the military industrial complex. The U.S. aggressive course in the international arena, the policy of "cannons instead of butter", the resolution points out, resulted that the struggle in defence of peace has become central in the movement to resolve the country's social and economic problems. The struggle for the further detente and the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty has assumed prior importance.

Delegates firmly condemned the Maoists' splitting activities, describing them as betrayal of world socialism. China's present Maoist rulers, convention resolutions note, have turned into loyal servitors of imperialism.

The American communists' forum underlined that the Communist Party, USA, being a revolutionary party of the working class, will keep in the vanguard of the struggles for social progress and socialism.

The convention elected a new Central Committee of the party. At its session the Central Committee reelected Henry Winston as national party chairman and Gus Hall as general secretary.

On the concluding day of the convention a multithousand meeting was held which was attended by veterans of the working class movement, well-known public and trade union figures, activists of the civil rights movement. Addressing meeting participants, Gus Hall called for unity and cohesion of all the detachments of the American working people. He demanded the ratification of the SALT II treaty, he demanded the reduction of the military budget and the utilization of the released assets for the restoration of the declining cities, for building new housing, schools, hospitals. We appeal to all honest Americans to join ever more actively the struggle for social progress, democracy and peace.

ZORIN COMMENTARY ON ANDREW YOUNG RESIGNATION

LD260245 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary in "Moscow Viewpoint" Saturday feature]

[Text] Andrew Young's resignation has been very much in the news this week both in the United States and world media. As a news analyst I feel I've got to make some comments, although I'm least of all inclined to broach issues pertaining to United States domestic affairs. However, I don't think that the resignation of the United States ambassador to the United Nations can be regarded as an internal political issue. Its implications go far beyond.

In this connection I'd like to point to two circumstances. First, Andrew Young represented his country in a world organization. Secondly, his resignation was caused by foreign policy considerations. In other words, this matter has very much to do with world politics, so international observers, I believe, may pronounce an opinion.

Now what made Andrew Young leave Jimmy Carter's administration? I think there are two reasons behind it. First of all, the influence of Tel Aviv and the pro-Israeli lobby in Washington. Here we are dealing with a peculiar situation indeed when the tail wags the dog and not vice versa. I understand you won't find it pleasant, but many in the world believe that Andrew Young had to go because of the outside pressure on Washington. Even the Saudi Arabian news media, friendly toward the United States, qualified it as a slap in the face of the world's leading nation.

On the other hand, reports in the United States press cannot but alarm the public. It's said that agents of the Mossad, Israel's intelligence, were spying on Andrew Young and even managed to tape record his talk with the Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman in the United Nations. Of course, Tel Aviv hurried to rebut such assertions, claiming that nothing of the kind happened. However, according to the New York TIMES a United States intelligence officer who knew what his Israeli colleagues were doing said the supposition was not farfetched at all. That American officer, again as reported by the New York TIMES, said the Israelis could have rented premises not far from the ambassador's office and used electronic devices to eavesdrop on the talk.

Other facts revealed lately lend credence to the possibility that a foreign intelligence organization is engaged in tracking a member of the United States administration on American soil. If it's indeed so one can only wonder why Israel's secret services were allowed to trample upon United States laws and sovereignty and get away with it. I think this has no precedent, at least as far as the great powers are concerned, so Americans are entitled to ask why foreign intelligence agents are allowed to operate unchallenged in the States. Is it because they are backed by influential angels in Washington itself?

However, things are much more complicated than that. Yes, Tel Aviv denies that Andrew Young was being spied on, but it doesn't and cannot deny its memorandum to the United States Government prompted by Andrew Young's meeting with the PLO spokesman, Mr at-Tarazi. Now, stop and think what this means. A foreign government meddled in United States politics. Isn't this a gross violation of the rules of international behaviour? Andrew Young acted in his official capacity of United States ambassador to the United Nations and met an official spokesman represented in that organization. Let me stress in this connection that I am not biased in favor of this or that person. I am proceeding from what's customary in diplomatic practice.

So Andrew Young had a working meeting with a diplomat officially accredited at the United Nations. That diplomat represented the Palestine Liberation Organization, recognized by the United Nations as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. Thus Andrew Young wasn't meeting a stray visitor. Consequently, Ambassador Young didn't violate in any way the established diplomatic rules. His working meeting with Mr at-Tarazi didn't imply that Washington recognized the PLO. Such meetings are customary. If diplomats in their day-to-day practice were meeting only their friends and sympathizers, we wouldn't have had diplomacy at all. There may be official and unofficial contacts aimed at bridging the rifts and they are not necessarily a token of friendship of likemindedness.

Just the same Israel became irritated and Washington, instead of trying to bring it down a peg or two, got panicky and recognized de facto Tel Aviv's prerogatives in the American capital. Again I stress our American listeners wouldn't like to hear this since here their national pride may be involved, but I think I am dutybound to speak out about what strikes the eye of a political observer outside the United States.

Now, I'd like to draw your attention to another aspect. I don't know whether Ambassador Young acted at his own initiative, or it was just part of Washington's political maneuvering in the Middle East. This may indeed be so since Washington for a number of years has been engaged in a double game. On the one hand it supports Israel, for all its aggresive policies, and on the other it tries not to antagonize the oil-producing nations of the Arab East. This dual approach is apparent in the much publicized Camp David accord. But this squirming and floundering fails to solve the Middle East problem. More than that, it led to President as-Sadat's isolation in the Arab world, and one of the reasons is that he is ready to betray the interests of the Palestinian people. But it is obvious to everyone that the overall Middle East settlement is inconceivable if the Palestine issue is not resolved. The attempts to cater, as the Russian saying goes, to both the wolf and the sheep are bound to fail.

Israel from the very outset let it be understood that it was dead set against ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Under these circumstances, attempts to evade the problem by means of the blurred clauses of the Camp David agreement or by diplomatic maneuvering are doomed. I think I wouldn't be wrong if I say that had there not been the Young-at-Tarazi meeting, Tel Aviv would have found another pretext to make Washington knuckle under. Perhaps this is in line with Israeli policy objectives, but hardly in the national interests of the United States or in the interests of peace and security in the world. An evenhanded solution to the Mideast problem is the only option in this respect.

So Andrew Young has retired, but Israel wants more, because it fears Washington might start a dialog someday with the Palestine Liberation Organization. At any rate this was stressed by David Shipler in one of his news dispatches from Jerusalem. In other words, Tel Aviv intends to go ahead with its pressure on Washington, relying in this on its agents in the United States. I don't think the American public would put up with this situation for long, a situation when the tail wags the dog, but those who turn a blind eye to this will certainly be in for some pretty unpleasant political surprises.

'WIDELY PUBLICIZED' NEW MIDEAST INITIATIVE ENDS 'INGLORIOUSLY'

LD250734 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 24, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tysovskiy writes: The widely publicised new U.S. Middle-East initiative has ended ingloriously. This time the intention was to submit a draft resolution to the U.S. Security Council that would mention only in passing the Palestine Arab people's right to self-determination. The draft was merely symbolical, all the more so that official Washington at once made the qualification that the creation of an independent Palestine state was the last thing it had in mind. The State Department's intention was prompted by far from noble motives. The growing influence of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the international arena, the mounting response among the world public opinion to the demand for realising the Palestine people's right to statehood, prompted American diplomacy to resort once again to the old method of creating a semblance of "revision" the U.S. Middle-East policy. This, in Washington's view, could in some measure retard the erosion of American prestige in the eyes of the Arab states and perhaps attract some of the region's countries to the separate Egyptian-Israeli neogtiations.

However, Tel Aviv was fully resolved to prevent its American patron from making political capital on speculations around the Palestine problem. The very mention of the Palestinians' rights, in however slight form planned by Washington, caused profound concern in Israel. Putting into action the Zionist lobby overseas, Tel Aviv achieved the resignation of the permanent U.S. delegate in the U.N. Andrew Young, who took the liberty of making contact with a PLO representative. The mission of the U.S. Special Presidential Envoy Robert Strauss, who travelled to Israel and Egypt to discuss the U.S. "initiative", ended in failure. So, official Washington decided to call a retreat, openly giving up its rather timid initiatives. The American delegation at the U.N. resorted to manoeuvres in an attempt to prevent deliberations over draft resolutions on the Palestine problem submitted by other countries. Being unable to have the discussion of the matter in the U.N. Security Council postponed the American delegation was given unambiguous instructions to veto any such resolution that would mention the rights of the Palestinians. This round-about turn, made so easily by Washington, reveals a lot. It confirms, first of all, the conclusion of political commentators that the U.S. is resorting in vain to political equilibristics, trying to please Israel and the Arabs simultaneously. Indeed, the basic U.S. line towards all-out support for Tel Aviv remains immutable and no positive changes for the Arabs can be expected in this regard.

Secondly, Begin and company have again demonstrated that a rejection of a just Middle East settlement, discarding the Arabs' interests, first of all those of the Palestinians, is still the pivot of Israel's foreign-policy and the realisation of this course is ensured by the all-round political and military support from the USA.

Thirdly, Israel received from Egypt the "green light" for conducting its anti-Arab policy. As President as-Sadat alleged yesterday, there is no need for the Security Council to take a new resolution on the Palestine problem since the Palestinians, don't you see, "received everything" under the Camp David deal. One is really hard put to determine what prevails in this statement: Gross scorn for the Arabs' long and persistent struggle for their rights, or complete capitulation to Israel's demands.

And at last, fourthly, Washington's political entrechats leave no doubt, even among those who entertained some hopes for a change in the American administration's pro-Israeli and anti-Arab position, that the USA, Israel and Egypt are all in one and the same camp spearheaded against the Arab peoples who are demanding the restoration of their trampled-upon rights, against world public opinion which calls for a firm and lasting settlement of the crisis in that explosive part of the world.

MONDALE'S VISIT TO CHINA, TALKS WITH DENG REPORTED

Talks Begin

LD271524 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Talks have begun in Beijing between the Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and the American Vice President Walter Mondale. It's the first visit by a top-ranking American official to Beijing since the two countries established diplomatic relations and their policies in Asia took a parallel course on many issues. The most striking case in point was their policy with regard to Vietnam. China committed an act of aggression against it and the United States sent its 7th Fleet to its shores on the pretext of rescuing refugees. On the eve of his visit to Beijing Vice President Mondale made attacks on Kampuchea.

Deng's Comments at Banquet

LD271943 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov and Aleksandr Fedohin]

[Text] Official talks between U.S. Vice President Mondale, now in China, and Deng Xiaoping, deputy premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, begin in Beijing today. We have so far not had a report that the talks have actually started. In the meantime a number of news agencies have carried a summary of a speech made by Deng Xiaoping at the banquet held in the American guest's honor.

Judging from an AFP cable, the Chinese leader was eloquent in referring to the need to work even more tenaciously on behalf of the defense of world peace, and condemned hegemonism and foreign domination in all their manifestations. One is struck at once by the fact that such remarks are completely at variance with what Beijing actually does in practice, with its policy of diktat and aggression toward neighboring Vietnam and Laos, its blatant intervention in the domestic affairs of Kampuchea, and its policy of kindling international conflicts. These remarks of Deng's are fully covered by the Russian proverb: The bed is soft but sleep is hard.

Deng continued on this hypocritical line when speaking about Chinese-Soviet relations. He tried to create the impression that the responsibility for the poor state of these relations lies with the Soviet Union. Here we see yet another attempt to lay one's own blame at another's door. With the United States, Deng Xiaoping said, China is prepared to develop relations in all sectors, particularly economic and commercial. He expressed his interest in seeing the recently signed Chinese-American trade and economic agreement come into force as soon as possible, under which Beijing will be granted Most-Favored-Nation status in trade with the United States. Observers are saying that the Chinese authorities intend to make use of Mondale's visit to strengthen the political and military ties between Beijing and Washington.

Mondale's Beijing University Speech

LD272230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov and (Aleksey Sokolov)]

[Text] There are many reports coming in at the moment from Beijing where the official visit of U.S. Vice President Mondale is continuing.

I have selected an AFP cable. The first thing to note is the very beginning of the cable and I quote: "The United States views any attempt to weaken or isolate China as contradictory to its own interests, particularly strategic ones, stated U.S. Vice President Mondale in Beijing." The quotation by the agency was taken from Mondale's speech to students at Beijing University, the first speech by an American leader to the Chinese since 1949.

Mondale's speech confirms the commentaries and forecasts by observers made just before the visit. Many of them noted that one of the main themes of the talks between the U.S. vice president and the Chinese leaders--today, by the way, Mondale had his first meeting with Deng Xiaoping--will be matters of military-political cooperation. Observers note in this connection the proximity of the positions of Beijing and Washington on a number of acute problems of recent times. This was demonstrated particularly during China's aggression against Socialist Vietnam which occurred with the de facto approval of Washington. You will no doubt recall that the United States knew of the attack being prepared by Chinese troops even before it began. Or again, let us take the so-called refugee problem. Both Washington and Beijing are strenuously inflating and distorting it to the point of incredibility.

Yesterday, before the beginning of a banquet in honor of Mondale around 1,000 people picketed the building where the banquet was being held. They called for the liberation of political prisoners arrested by the Chinese security forces back in April. Since that time they have been in prison without trial. By the way, in the same speech at Beijing University Mondale assured the Chinese leadership that the U.S. administration intends by the end of the year to put a trade agreement signed between the two countries in July before Congress for ratification. It provides in particular for granting China Most-Favored Nation status. Will Congress remember, one wonders, the fact that thousands of political prisoners are being detained in Chinese prisons without trial or inquest?

Arrest of Human Rights Activists

LD271[illegible] Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In Beijing about 1,000 human rights activists demonstrated at the so-called democracy wall just before a welcoming banquet for United States Vice President Walter Mondale last night. The demonstration was held on Mr Mondale's route between his guest house and the Great Hall of the People where the dinner took place. The participants called for the release of (?or) public trial of several human rights activists detained by the police in April. The detainees were arrested during a crack-down on a sprouting democracy movement in China.

TASS NOTES BEGINNING OF MILITARY EXERCISES IN S. KOREA

LD271234 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 27, TASS--The land forces and the airforce of the Seoul regime began military exercises in South Korea today. The Japanese press reports the involvement of large contingents of troops and considerable quantities of military hardware.

These exercises constitute another step taken by the Pak Chong-hui regime along the road of militarisation. By using heavy deliveries of American military materiel and generous financial aid from Japan, the Seoul authorities are vigorously building up their military potential. At present, the KYODO TSUSHIN AGENCY reports, American and South Korean generals are busy drawing up a new programme for boosting Seoul's armed forces, particularly, for equipping them with the heavy "XM-1" tanks and American-made submarines.

The exercises are conducted in accordance with Pentagon's plans directed at strengthening the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis. It is not fortuitous that they are taking place simultaneously with the largest in the post-war period maneouvres of the 7th U.S. Pacific Fleet and of the U.S Marines near Okinawa and subsequent exercises by the Japanese and American airforces.

The military in Washington and Tokyo are elaborating a so-called system for ensuring joint security in accordance with which the armed forces of the three countries will hold systematic consultations about the military situation in the Far East and Asia.

Having buried the widely publicised plan for withdrawing its troops from South Korea, the United States now seeks to expand its military presence in this area for continuing its policy of interference in the internal affairs of Asian states, and binding to this course still tighter the militarists of Japan and South Korea. This strategy leads to the sharpening of tension and seriously threatens peace and security in the region.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY FISHERY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

OW271422 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW

[Text] A delegation of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] arrived in Moscow last night at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The visit constitutes part of the friendship and exchange programs between the CPSU and JSP. The delegation is headed by Seiichi Kawamura, chairman of the JSP special committee on Japan-Soviet relations and members of the House of Councillors. The seven-member delegation includes members of Japanese fishermen's cooperative unions and Yutaka Hirasawa, a professor at Tokyo Fisheries College.

The JSP delegation will hold talks with Soviet officials at the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry and exchange views on fishing problems between Japan and the USSR. It will also meet with Soviet scientists specializing in fisheries in Moscow and Nakhodka.

The delegation will also visit fishermen in Tallinn, the capital city of the Estonian SSR, and Nakhodka to become acquainted with various aspects of the work of Soviet fishermen and to have friendly conversations with them.

The JSP delegation is scheduled to return home on a Soviet ship on 3 September.

JAPANESE LABOR UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN NAKHODA

OW271420 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW

[Text] A delegation of Japanese labor unions arrived in Nakhodka yesterday en route to Minsk, the capital of the Belorussian SSR, where the traditional labor union festival for friendship and peace is scheduled for 28-31 August. The delegation is composed of eight representatives of two major labor organizations in Japan--the General Council of Labor Unions and the Federation of Independent Labor Unions. It is headed by Okayama, deputy chief of the Secretariat of the General Council of Labor Unions.

Following the Minsk festival, the delegation will visit Odessa on the Black Sea, Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, and Moscow. It is scheduled to stay in the USSR for 2 weeks.

PROCEEDINGS AT JAPANESE CP PLENUM REPORTED

LD261708 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 26, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan ended in Tokyo. During the meeting that lasted two days, its participants discussed the political situation in Japan now that elections to the parliament's House of Representatives are drawing nearer, the tasks of the party and other matters.

Speaking at a plenary meeting, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan K. Miyamoto, said, specifically, that the problems of abrogation of the Japanese-U.S. security treaty and of turning Japan into a neutral state are assuming ever greater significance. He stressed that "allied" relations among Japan, USA, China and South Korea are actually being strengthened on the basis of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance. And though there are no diplomatic relations between China and South Korea so far, both China and South Korea support in every way the Japanese-U.S. military alliance and the revival of militarism in Japan. On the basis of this course, China implements hegemonistic actions, such as, for instance, was its aggression against Vietnam. The trips of Chief of Japan's Defence Agency Ganri Yamashita to South Korea and to the United States also throw light on the situation that has formed, said the president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan.

The huge military spending which is a violation of Japan's Constitution, is a heavy burden on the people, K. Miyamoto stressed. Besides that, it is planned to introduce taxes on consumer goods and all types of services, to increase taxation of the population in the low-income bracket and to introduce new price rises. As a result of this policy, the government of the Liberal Democratic Party receives less and less support of the population.

Touching upon the intraparty methods, the speaker said that more than 45 thousand people joined the party since June of this year. He emphasized the need of the struggle for further strengthening of the party ranks before the parliamentary elections.

The plenary meeting unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the resolve of the Japanese communists to ensure the successful participation of the Communist Party of Japan in the coming elections.

PAKISTANI PARTY URGES END TO 'INTERFERENCE' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD241115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[V. Baykov report: "Islamabad: Appeal to the Government"]

[Text] The progressive public in Pakistan is coming out in support of the Afghan revolution. The Pakistani-Afghan solidarity committee has appealed to the country's government for urgent action to improve relations with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and to ban the anti-Afghan propaganda which is being waged in the rightwing press.

The Pakistani Socialist Party held a meeting of solidarity with the Afghan people in Lahore, the country's major cultural center. The Pakistani Government, the resolution adopted by the participants says, must pursue a policy of friendship and cooperation with the DRA. It must end interference in the internal affairs of the neighboring state.

It is the duty of every Pakistani patriot, the meeting's participants stated, to defend the Afghan revolution and to expose the false and hostile propaganda which reactionary circles are waging against it.

PRC, CIA SEEN BACKING INDIAN SEPARATISTS

LD272024 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Here is correspondent Edward Sorokin's dispatch from Delhi on the worsening situation in Mizoram.

The intensification of subversive activity by Mizo rebels has compelled the Indian Army to (?set) up counteraction. These days national security forces control 2,000 kilometers of roads in Mizoram. A curfew has been introduced in many villages. The antigovernment rebellion in the territory is (?incited) by special services of more than one country. It's common knowledge that China has for years been giving all-round assistance to Mizo and Naga secessionists in the northeast of India. Apart from supplying them with arms, Beijing set up training centers for them on Chinese territory from which rebels return well instructed in ways of creating disorders. This Chinese policy is part and parcel of Beijing's overall aggressive drive on the world scene.

The American Central Intelligence Agency is also playing a part in the Mizoram developments. The BLITZ weekly in India has reported that in the last week of May representatives of the Mizo tribe had a series of meetings with American officials following which Mizo secessionists stepped up their activities.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET ROMANIA ON LIBERATION DAY

LD280927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; to Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Romanian Government.

Esteemed comrades, on the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke we send cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people to the RCP Central Committee, to the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Romanian communists and to all the working people of Romania.

The Soviet Union's decisive victories over fascism, the encirclement of a powerful grouping of fascist forces during the Iasi-Kishinev operation and their rout by the Soviet Army deprived the Hitlerites and Antonescu's panic-stricken clique of their main armed support in the country. Favorable conditions were created for an armed uprising by Romania's patriotic forces under the leadership of the communists. The military-fascist regime was overthrown. Romania left the war against the Soviet Union and turned its weapons against Nazi Germany. Broad opportunities were revealed for the Romanian people to pursue profound democratic and social transformations in the country.

Having embarked on the path of building socialism, the working people of Romania under the leadership of the Communist Party and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have secured, over the years of people's power, great achievements in all spheres of social and economic activity and they are now implementing a program of building a developed socialist society.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government, unswervingly following a course toward the strengthening of friendship, unity and cooperation with the socialist countries are consistently pursuing the development and strengthening of friendly ties with the Socialist Republic of Romania on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism both on a bilateral basis and also on a collective basis--within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

On this portentous day we wish the communists and all the working people of Romania great new successes in building socialism and we express the confidence that Soviet-Romanian friendship and cooperation will strengthen and develop because this accords with the vital interests of our peoples, of the socialist community and of peace and socialism.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev; A. Kosygin

POLISH GENERAL DISCUSSES MILITARY DEVELOPMENT

LD241535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Division Gen S. Antos, deputy chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and deputy chief of general staff of the Polish Army, under the rubric "In Single Combat Formation;" "Strong and Reliable Link"]

[Text] Every year thousands of Soviet people and guests from Poland visit the village of Lenino in Belorussia, where there is monumental memorial to Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms. Here, near Lenino, on 12 October 1943, the Tadeusz Kosciuszko 1st Infantry Division conducted its first battle with the Hitlerites. This was the start of the combat path of the Polish People's Army, which it followed to Berlin together with the Soviet Army.

The battle of Lenino, each anniversary of which is solemnly celebrated as Polish People's Army Day, has become in the Polish people's consciousness a symbol of Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms--brotherhood born of the joint struggle against Hitlerite fascism and sealed by jointly shed blood.

The emergence of the Polish People's Armed Forces in the world arena was an event of a revolutionary nature, which radically influenced our people's destiny. A Polish army of a new type came into being on the initiative of Polish communists, rising out of the patriotic fervor of millions of Poles in the struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence and thanks to the comprehensive, truly fraternal assistance of a class ally---the land of the soviets.

For 36 years the Polish People's Army, in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other socialist countries, has been honorably fulfilling its patriotic and international mission, insuring the security of our peoples' peaceful creative labor. It is now a strong and reliable link of the Warsaw Pact.

History's first military-political coalition of socialist states enshrined in the Warsaw Pact has created favorable conditions for achieving unity of views in all spheres of military theory and practice. A reliable system of military cooperation has been created through the joint efforts of the communist and workers parties and governments of the allied countries and joint and national military organs and is functioning in practice. The main directions have been scientifically substantiated and diverse forms and methods of relations corresponding to the nature of our alliance and to its aims and principles have been elaborated.

Cooperation in the military-technical sphere has assumed a large role in the system of interally cooperation among the fraternal armies. Thanks to this, national troop contingents are today equipped mainly with unified modern models of arms and combat materiel. Apart from the Soviet Union, new models of combat materiel are also being produced, with regard to its standardization and unification, by industry in a number of other socialist countries. The Polish defense industry, created with great assistance from the USSR is also working efficiently within the framework of the socialist division of labor.

Joint measures, the exchange of experience of operational and combat training and the elaboration and introduction into practice of progressive personnel training and educational methods are other important directions of our military cooperation. [paragraph continues]

A special role belongs here to joint command staff, special and troop (fleet) exercises of allied troops and fleets. Questions of control, the organization of combat operations and cooperation among branches of the armed forces and categories of troops, formations and units are worked out on these exercises. The training of commanders and staffs and field, air and naval training are improved, experience of the instruction of troops and staffs is exchanged, and friendship is strengthened among the personnel of the fraternal armies.

Everyday combat training of the allied armies has risen to a qualitatively new stage of cooperation. Effective forms of cooperation are employed here: joint special training sessions, refresher courses, exchanges of subunits during joint exercises, training consultations, mutual use of training facilities, exchanges of firing ranges, and others. All this is of palpable mutual benefit and helps to increase the soldiers' political awareness and to deepen proletarian internationalism, ideological monolithicness, friendship and brotherhood in arms.

The Polish People's Army is strengthening and developing along with all the armies of the Warsaw Pact states. It is now a mighty armed force well prepared for action on the modern battlefield and capable of fulfilling any combat mission on land, at sea and in the air.

The Polish Armed Forces consist, in the optimum combination, of the ground forces, the air force, the country's air defense forces and the navy.

The ground forces are the main branch of our armed forces. They consist of armored, mechanized, airborne, missile and artillery units and air defense, communication, engineering, chemical and other troops.

The ground forces' armaments and combat materiel have been developing intensively. In their development they have undergone general motorization, electronification, missilization and--recently--comprehensive automation. As a result there has been a considerable increase in the troops' maneuverability and fire power.

Our air force is designed to fulfill independent combat tasks and also to support and cover ground forces. It includes units of fighter and fighter-bomber aircraft, combat helicopters adapted to conduct antitank fire and to land forces, transport, communication and ambulance aircraft and others.

There is rapid development in the sphere of aviation equipment. As a result our air force has acquired jet fighters and bombers, supersonic fighters in various versions and swing-wing fighter-bombers. There has been a radical change in the armaments and equipment of aircraft. Flight maintenance systems and continuous and effective air control systems have been modernized.

In connection with the possibility of a mass enemy air attack on very important industrial regions, political and administrative centers, communications hubs and other targets in our motherland, the country's air defense forces have been made an independent branch of the armed forces. Being the most technical branch of the armed forces, they now embrace fighter aircraft, missile and radar units and also antiaircraft artillery subunits.

Fighter aviation is based on supersonic interceptor aircraft adapted to operate under any conditions. Missiles of the "surface-to-air" class occupy an important place in the country's air defense forces.

The navy is also well prepared to fulfill combat tasks at sea. In accordance with the needs and tasks rising out of the specific nature of the Baltic it possesses the optimum modern detail of warships and auxiliary vessels.

Thanks to the Soviet Union's assistance and the achievements of Polish scientists, engineers and shipbuilders, the Polish Navy has destroyers, fast and superbly armed missile cutters, submarines, minesweepers and landing and other ships.

The Polish Army embodies the best features of the Polish people--their moral and political cohesion and socialist patriotism and internationalism. It is characterized by the personnel's high ideology-mindedness and infinite devotion to the party and people.

High moral and political training, military skill and physical endurance--qualities essential for victory over a strong enemy--do not come of their own accord. They are shaped by the whole system of combat and political training, party political work and military education and by the whole military way of life, and their shaping constitutes an important task in the moral, political, psychological and combat training of soldiers.

The "Principles of Ethics in the Polish People's Army" and the "Customs of Cadre Servicemen in the Polish People's Army" were drawn up and implemented to strengthen the political and moral condition and discipline. These documents, which supplement the regulations, are of the nature of a reference work. At the same time they are a kind of ideological and moral code containing advice and guidelines on the rules of conduct in a specific situation both on and off duty.

The party stratum in the ranks of command personnel is growing systematically. At present 85 percent of generals and officers, 56 percent of chorazys [high-ranking NCOS] and 46 percent of cadre noncommissioned officers are PZPR members. The Union of Socialist Polish Youth, which operates under the party's ideological leadership, unites 60 percent of conscripts.

Commanders and political workers, 46 percent of whom have higher education, tackle the combat training and education of servicemen. Generals and officers, chorazys and non-commissioned officers study and increase their qualifications in 5 military academies and 11 higher officer schools, as well as in schools for chorazys and cadre junior commanders and at numerous centers of improvement. Many of them supplement their knowledge at military academies in the Soviet Union.

Polish graduates of Soviet higher military educational institutions bring rich Soviet pedagogic and scientific research experience to our soil. They are vectors of progressive Soviet military theory and practice in our army.

The high ideological and political awareness and activeness of Polish servicemen in the training and education process create favorable conditions for developing competition and advancing valuable initiatives aimed at enhancing the troops' combat readiness. Almost every third serviceman has the "Model Soldier" badge, and every third section has the title of Section of Socialist Service.

Great attention is devoted to educating our army's personnel in the spirit of internationalism. Diverse forms are employed in this sphere. Above all, friendly ties with soldiers of the Soviet Army and the other allied armies are strengthened directly during joint exercises. There are numerous joint measures of an ideological, cultural and sporting nature. Measures devoted to the glorious anniversaries of Great October and the armed forces of the land of the soviets have been and are conducted widely in our country.

An important place in the system of combat and political training is occupied by the education of Polish servicemen in combat traditions, in the traditions of the Polish and Russian proletariat's joint struggle for the power of the soviets, the traditions of the joint armed struggle against fascism. A golden chronicle of examples of great educational interest has been accumulated here. Both badges and symbols, in which our army takes pride, serve to educate servicemen. An eagle without a crown on a cap, on warships, on the steel armor of a tank or carrier is the symbol of progressive and patriotic traditions.

Thus, in the combat traditions of the Polish Army heroism and love of the motherland have combined with the struggle for social progress and international solidarity.

Since the first days of its existence our army, inseparably linked with and devoted to the people, the party and people's power, has taken an active part in the state's political life and made a great contribution to the country's socioeconomic development and to scientific and technical progress, culture and education.

The Polish People's Army participates in international missions to protect peace in various parts of our planet. Thus this is the sixth year that a special Polish military unit has been fulfilling its mission of maintaining peace in the Near East as part of the UN Emergency Forces. Polish soldiers serve proudly under the pale blue UN flag, bearing aloft the good name of soldiers of the Warsaw Pact armies.

Our state--the Polish People's Republic--is an unbreakable link in the socialist community and develops together with it, deriving a great deal from cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries and making its contribution to strengthening socialism's position in the political, economic, ideological and military spheres. The further comprehensive strengthening of the Warsaw Pact states' defense and political alliance is of particularly great significance in this respect.

"The Warsaw Pact creates the organizational framework of our military coalition. It is the basis of friendly contacts and united efforts in the sphere of training, the improvement of military education methods and the exchange of experience," Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense, has pointed out. "Our great historic achievement," he continued, "is the fact that we plan the development of the country's defense capability and its armed forces not in isolation. Poland's membership of the Warsaw Pact and particularly its direct, working relations and cooperation with the Soviet Army create within the framework of interally coordination the possibility of focusing and concentrating joint efforts on the most important problems and spheres. This is the basis of our defense optimism and the basis of our confidence that the Joint Armed Forces are capable of acting reliably in any situation."

Fulfilling its patriotic and international mission together with the glorious Soviet Army and the other allied armies, the Polish People's Army confidently stands in single combat formation, guarding the gains of socialism and peace.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR RECALLED TO MOSCOW FOR CONSULTATION

NC270705 Clandestine Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 27 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Why has the Soviet Ambassador in Lebanon Aleksandor Soldatov been summoned to Moscow? According to sources close to the embassy in Beirut, the security and political situation in Lebanon and the region and the incidents in Syrian towns, especially Aleppo, against the ruling Bathist regime, will be among the topics to be discussed by the ambassador and his government. The sources add that Moscow is very upset by what is happening in Iran against leftist parties.

Ambassador Soldatov is scheduled to leave Beirut today for the Soviet Union.

EGYPT CANCELS FESTIVITIES FOR ANNIVERSARY OF JERUSALEM VISIT

LD271052 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, August 27, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Surikov reports.

Israel has made Egypt feel once again the humiliating position, in which the latter found itself as a result of concluding the separate deal with Tel Aviv.

The Egyptian authorities were preparing to mark with much pomp on November 19 the second anniversary of As-Sadat's trip to occupied Jerusaleum. The celebrations were to be climaxed by publicity shows at the foothills of the Sinai mountains and in the area of the great Egyptian pyramids. For organising them, the A.R.E. Government employed for a large sum French film director Roget Vadim. It was planned to invite also some foreign "stars" for participation in the performances.

The organisers of the masquerade quite forgot, however, that by November 19 Israel will not withdraw its occupation troops from the area of Sinai mountains. Even later, when this fact became known, no special significance was attached to it in Cairo, in the hope that Israel would show "good will" and withdraw its troops earlier than was envisaged by the separate treaty. But Tel Aviv soon declared that it was not going to be in a hurry for the sake of a pompous performance planned by the Egyptians. The Egyptian Government felt shy to stage a "peace festival" in the occupied territory. Therefore, as the "OCTOBER" weekly reported, the celebrations had to be cancelled.

ISRAEL CONTINUES MILITARY PROVOCATIONS AGAINST LEBANON

LD241302 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 24, TASS--The Israeli military continues armed provocations in the south of Lebanon. This morning the artillery of the aggressor and his puppets--the rightwing separatists heavily bombarded the Lebanese town of Tyre, on the Mediterranean coast. Incendiary shells, which hit the town, caused fires, scores of houses were destroyed. Also bombarded last night were the town of An-Nabatiyah and adjacent areas. There are victims among the civilian population.

Thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian residents left their homes, fleeing from bombardment.

PALESTINIAN PEACE, SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD241449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A delegation from the Palestinian Peace and Solidarity Committee headed by its Chairman Abu Mayzar, member of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] Executive Committee, was in the USSR 13 through 20 August at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The talks paid special attention to recent events in the Near East. The joint communique notes that Israel's intensification of aggressive actions is further proof that the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel are nothing but a new plot against the Arab people of Palestine and against the PLO--their sole legitimate representative. A just peace in the Near East can be established only on the basis of the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and to the creation of an independent state in accordance with the UN decisions.

FIGHTING IN IRANIAN KORDESTAN REPORTED

Filippov Report

LD241531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[A. Filippov report: "Tehran: Dangerous Conflict"]

[Text] Fighting has continued for several days between government detachments and Kurdish rebels around the town of Paveh in Iran's Kordestan Province. The fratricidal conflict, the Tehran TIMES (as published) and other newspapers noted today, was provoked by local feudal landowners and Western imperialist agents speculating on the Kurdish minority's demand for autonomy with the framework of the Iranian state.

According to Deputy Interior Minister Tabatabai the Iranian administration has been forced to use aircraft and tanks in the fighting. New army units have been sent to the area around the city of Sanandaj.

In Tehran a decree banning the Kurdish Democratic Party has been promulgated.

Kurdish Leader's Remarks

LD241750 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 24, TASS--The situation in the area of Iranian Kordestan remains tense with fighting going on between government troops and Kurdish insurgents who demand autonomy for the Kurds. According to Radio Tehran, the most fierce battles are fought in the area of Saqqez where units of Kurdish rebels encircled an army garrison. There are killed and wounded on both sides. The army is using helicopters in combat actions.

Ayatollah Kalkhali, the chief judge of visiting Islamic tribunals, stated that the army and units "of the Guards of the Revolution blocked a section of the Iranian-Iraq frontier in order to cut off ranks of retreat to the Kurdish insurgents.

In his new address to the nation Ayatollah Khomeyni urged the Kurds again to lay down arms and to give in the leaders of the banned Kurdish democratic army [as received] to the authorities. Otherwise, he said, the authorities will take new harsher and more extensive measures than before.

Paris, August 24, TASS--AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reports that Sheikh Hoseyni, the prominent religious leader of Kordestan, said that the "Kurdish people will continue fighting for their legitimate rights". He accused the government of suppressing the freedom of the press and the freedom of expression, making arrests and executing progressively minded persons, sending "the Guards of the Revolution" to Kordestan and other districts of Iran in order to "provoke disturbances and fratricidal war".

Moscow Persian Comment

NC251425 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 25 Aug 79 NC

[Text] An Iranian reporter who has been to the site of the fighting writes in IRAN WEEK that the root of the conflict and fratricide in Kordestan lies in the refusal by the central government to grant state and cultural autonomy to the Kurds who so diligently participated in the overthrow of the monarchy. The writer says that government representatives and Revolution Guards sent to the area from Tehran have totally ignored the opinions of the local organs regarding autonomy and [words indistinct] thus arousing the anger and protest of the Kurds.

Fighting Continues

LD251652 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 25, TASS--Bitter fighting is under way in Iranian Kordestan between regular army units and Kurdish insurgents, who demand autonomy. From broadcasts of Radio Iran it is clear that the main fighting is under way in the area of the town of Saqqez where the Kurds surrounded an army garrison. According to the PARS news agency, after three-days long fighting the town is now under control of the government troops. The army also controls the towns of Paveh, Sanandaj, Qasr-e Shirin, Karand and a number of others. A "purge" is under way there--arrests of members of the banned Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran, supporters of the spiritual leader of the Kurdish community Shaykh Hoseyni, confiscation of arms from the population, trials and execution by firing of persons who came out against the central government.

According to the radio, confiscated in Kamyaran were over 1,000 units of fire arms. 33 Kurdish insurgents were captured yesterday.

The situation in Sanandaj aggravated, where the population stages a demonstration which resolved into armed clashes between Kurds and the "Guards of the Revolution". Arrests were made in the town. According to the newspaper BAMDAD, a composite unit from the 92nd Armour Division came from Ahvaz to Sanandaj.

26 August Situation

LD262228 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, August 26, TASS--The situation in Iranian Kordestan where fierce battles are raging between regular army units and Kurdish rebels demanding autonomy, continues to be tense. Iranian Radio (?says) government troops, supported by tanks, artillery and combat helicopters, launched an attack on Kurdish populated areas. Casualties are heavy on both sides. The press reports also that 5,000 revolutionary guards are sent to (Saqqez), the administrative centre of Iranian Kordestan, for suppressing the Kurds. The gendarmery command at Kermanshah offered the Kurdish armed detachments to surrender and hand in arms, promising an amnesty to all who comply. Following mass arrests and execution of persons opposing the central government in the city of Paveh, the population of nearby villages (?fled) their homes and went, carrying arms, into the mountains.

London, August 26, TASS--Commenting on events in Iranian Kordestan, the paper OBSERVER writes that the government troops may at first take advantage of their superiority in arms, but will be unable to control the situation, since Kurdish armed detachments conduct (?combined) operations in the mountains. Another paper, the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, singles out the statement that the Kurdish leaders are prepared for a lasting war.

RAMIN POWERPLANT IN IRAN BUILT WITH SOVIET COOPERATION

NC241643 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 23 Aug 79 NC

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Ramin powerplant is being built with the cooperation of Soviet organizations and according to agreements the first part of the plant should have been in operation by December 1978. However, as a result of the revolution in Iran work was delayed. Soviet experts at the site never stopped work even for a day as they knew that Iran, and in particular the Southern regions are in great need of electricity. Also the Soviet people are not in the habit of breaking their word without well-founded reasons.

As a result of the continuation of work, the first unit of the plant was completed and operational by 15 August. In the first few days 150,000 kilowatts of power was achieved and electricity will be generated to Ahvaz and its (?surroundings). The plant has a capacity of 315,000 kilowatts, which will be achieved when it is fully operational.

Khuzestan will confidently have its necessary supply of electricity for the industries and oil fields of the south. This plant's completion will play a vital role in the economic and social progress of revolutionary Iran. Cooperation from Soviet organizations is specially adapted to giving order to Iran's economy after the revolution, particularly as most Western monopolies have withdrawn from building units there. The Ramin plant is an example of Soviet support for the people of revolutionary Iran in their struggle against imperialism and in the path of the nation's independence. The plant's operation also shows that economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran is leading to an expansion of equal rights and the securing of peace for both sides.

At the moment work is continuing on the second unit of the Ramin plant. The day when the capacity of this plant reaches 1.26 million kilowatts [as heard] is not too distant.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY'S GEORGES MARCHAIS ARRIVES IN ALGIERS

LD271718 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, August 27, TASS--Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, arrived here today at the invitation of Bendjedid Chadli, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party.

During talks to be held by Georges Marchais with the Algerian leadership they will discuss a number of international issues, including the Middle East problem, the situation in South-West Africa, and the struggle for establishing a new international economic order in relations between states.

USSR, EAST EUROPEAN STATES PROMISE AID TO UGANDA

LD252138 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Aleksandr Mikhaylov commentary from the "Africa as We See It" program]

[Text] The socialist countries of Europe have expressed their willingness to assist Uganda in economic reconstruction. Our commentary is by Aleksandr Mikhaylov. This is what he writes:

Uganda is undergoing a complicated period of her development. The 8 years of rule by Idi Amin left the economy in a poor shape. The priorities facing the National Liberation Front of Uganda are the consolidation of national unity and the reconstruction of the economy. The country urgently needs external economic aid. At the end of July, a conference of potential providers of such aid was held in Kampala. The outcome of the conference disappointed the Ugandan leadership because Western countries would not come up with anything definite until October. Obviously, they want to see which turn the events in the country will take.

In the meantime, they intend to use economic and financial levers against the Ugandan Government and in this way influence its future economic and foreign policy, so as to secure favorable conditions on the Ugandan market. Under these circumstances, the recent visits of the Ugandan goodwill mission, led by Minister for Regional Cooperation Ejalu, to the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia are highly significant. When the mission returned to Kampala, President Binaisa expressed his satisfaction with the job it had done. The socialist countries had said they were willing to hold talks on trade and economic issues. Earlier, they offered Uganda 250 scholarships. In this way, relations between Uganda and the socialist countries become more concrete.

President Binaisa has said that the Ugandan Government understands and supports the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to consolidate peace and promote the easing of international tension. The president noted that the reduction of military budgets would release considerable funds which could be used to assist the developing countries. He also spoke for stopping the arms race and stressed that the Ugandan people hoped for greater constructive cooperation with the Soviet Union in many areas and believed it would help them reconstruct their country.

BENIN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY 'BUILDS NEW LIFE'

LD261644 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Alexsandr Fedorov commentary]

[Text] The Party of People's Revolution was formed in 1975 and it has rapidly acquired good standing among the working people of Benin. The party is the avantgarde of Benin's socialist revolution. Its members are workers, peasants, artisans and intellectuals supporting the party's ideology, Marxism-Leninism, and its ultimate goal is the construction of a socialist society. This goal is in the interests of the vast majority of the people who are eager to do away with economic backwardness, poverty and social injustice. Therefore, the party enjoys full support of the population.

The party has worked out and is carrying out the program of building a new life in the country on a noncapitalist foundation. The program is widely implemented throughout the country. Foreign assets in the key industries have been nationalized and a state sector of the economy formed. The state sector has become the foundation of further reforms. First, cooperative farms have to be set up in the country. The first actions taken by the party showed that it had adopted the right approach regarding socialism. Now there is no budget deficit in the country. In the days of capitalism, it was a regular feature of the economy. Prices for foodstuffs and basic consumer goods have been stabilised, which is also in the interests of the working people. The Party of People's Revolution makes special efforts to involve the working people in running the country and improving the economy and this has been reflected in the country's constitution and the elections to government bodies held on this basis. Representatives of workers and peasant farmers receive the majority of seats in the governing bodies throughout the country.

GUINEA-BISSAU OFFICIALS COMMENT ON HAVANA SUMMIT

Foreign Affairs Official

LD261802 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bissau, August 25, TASS--The forthcoming non-aligned summit conference in Havana is another victory for the forces of peace and progress, a TASS correspondent was told in interview by Victor Maria, state commissioner for foreign affairs of Guinea-Bissau.

He pointed out the great contribution made by the non-aligned movement to the support of the liberation struggle of the countries of south Africa against the vestiges of racialism and colonialism in the continent. Victor Maria highly evaluated Cuba's role in the non-aligned movement and efforts of the country's government for the holding of the conference.

PAIGC Official

LD251732 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bissau, August 25, TASS--The coming conference of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in Havana would undoubtedly be a major stage in the anti-imperialist struggle, will make a worthy contribution to consolidation of universal peace. This has been stated here in an interview to a TASS correspondent by Jose Pereira, member of the Supreme Council of Struggle of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC), general secretary of the National Union of the Working People of Guinea-Bissau.

The problem of ensuring peace on earth should become the main objective of all countries of the world, and all people of good will. The non-alignment movement, which is a major political force of the present, he stressed, is capable of exerting influence upon solution of important international problems.

Jose Pereira expressed firm confidence that the coming forum of non-aligned states in Havana would give efficient support to the national-liberation movements, all peoples fighting for freedom and national independence.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE PRAISES CINEMATOGRAPHERS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD272355 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A solemn meeting to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet cinema is being held at this moment in the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow. Taking part in it are representatives of the working people and public organizations of the capital, cultural figures and foreign cinematographers. On the presidium of the meeting are Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of culture; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; heads of creative unions and organizations, and masters of the art of the cinema.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent greetings to Soviet cinematographers. The text of the greetings was read out by Yermash, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography:

[Yermash--begin recording] To Soviet cinematographers: Dear comrades: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, I warmly congratulate you on the 60th anniversary of Soviet cinematography. The decree signed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin on 27 August 1919 on handing over the affairs of the cinema to the victorious people marked the beginning of Soviet cinema as the most popular of the arts, as an art which expresses advanced revolutionary ideals and brings knowledge and culture to the working people.

The Soviet cinema has demonstrated to the whole world that the influence and creative forces of art are enhanced in many ways when it takes an active part in its country's public life in the struggle to transform society on the basis of social justice and true humanism.

The jubilee of the Soviet cinema is a major event in cultural life. Our films truthfully reveal the history of a socialist society, the nature of the new man, and establish the Soviet way of life. They reflect the revolutionary, labor and moral exploits of the peoples of our country and nurture a sense of patriotism and internationalism.

Workers of the Soviet cinema have always been with the party and the people, and have been at the front lines of socialist construction. They have created talented films, striking the world with their revolutionary newness and artistic originality, and have shown what a people are capable of, having been raised to the heights of creativity by Great October. Soviet cinematography has had a noticeable influence on the development of world wide progressive cinema art. The cinema today, as throughout all 60 years of its history, is an active conductor of the ideas and policy of the party, and takes part in the implementation of the mighty plans worked out by the 25th CPSU Congress, strikingly reflecting the greatness of the feats of our society, the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of the USSR who are building communism in fraternal unity.

The party gives a lofty estimation to the labor of cinematographers and shows unchanging concern for the development of the art of cinema, and the raising of its role in the social life of the country, the ideological and moral education of Soviet people and the contemporary ideological struggle. The art of the cinema has the task of responding to the increased spiritual demand of the people. This presupposes high standards from filmmakers in their creation, a profound critical analysis of the processes of the art of film, and a genuine innovative search for creative solutions with the aim of creating productions worthy of our age. On the day of the jubilee of the Soviet cinema, I wish all workers in cinematography more great achievements, asserting through their skill and talent the ideals of peace and friendship between peoples, health and happiness to you, friends, and further successes for the good of our motherland. [Signed] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

Dear comrades, the greetings of that outstanding figure of the present time, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to Soviet cinematographers, which has just been read out, gives a special significance to the 60th anniversary of Soviet cinema. It contains the concentrated party estimation of the role and the significance of the cinema in socialist artistic culture, and marks out from a lofty state position the path for the further progress of Soviet cinematography. The unceasing attention which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pays to the development of the Soviet cinema, his wise advice, and good wishes for creative success aroused in all workers of the Soviet cinema a feeling of profound, genuine gratitude.

The workers of our cinema know very well that they are indebted for their success to the constant concern of the party and government which the Soviet film-maker has felt throughout the 60 years of its development. On behalf of Soviet cinematographers I want to assure the Central Committee of the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, that the workers of the Soviet cinema will go on in the future devoting all their talent, and all their inspiration to the cause of the party and to the cause of the construction of a communist society. [applause]
[end recording]

EDUCATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON EDUCATIONAL ADVANCES

LD280536 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1732 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Moscow--Mikhail Prokofyev, USSR minister of education, stated at a press conference today that new schools with 1.2 million places have been built in the USSR for the new school year. There will be 160,000 newly qualified teachers starting work. The number of teachers now totals 3 million. Over 260 million textbooks have been printed, which are issued free to primary schoolchildren. The schoolchildren learn the basics of 20 branches of humanitarian, natural and mathematical studies. Over 1,200 Soviet teachers are working abroad. Almost 7,000 students from 62 countries are studying in Soviet teacher-training colleges.

KAZAKH KOMSOMOL DISCUSSES TEMPERING OF YOUTHS

AU242005 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 24 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] On 24 August the Sixth Plenum of the Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee heard and discussed a report by Sultanov, Kazakh Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, on the tasks of the republic's Komsomol organizations to intensify the political, labor and moral tempering of youths in line with the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving ideological and political educational work. Young men and women have received the CPSU Central Committee decision as an important political and theoretical document, as an urgent program for action. More than 200,000 young men and women, nearly 14,000 Komsomol production collectives and mechanized students detachments are competing under the slogan: The virgin lands have been reclaimed but the work continues. Thousands of young combine operators and truck drivers are actively participating in the battle for Kazakhstan's 1979 crop. At the same time, it was noted that there were shortcomings in the work of individual Komsomol committees and youth collectives. The republic's Komsomol organizations, it was emphasized at the plenum, will continue to improve their activity to cultivate among Komsomols, in all young men and women, a scientific world outlook, and utter devotion to the cause of the party and of Lenin, to communist ideals. Measures were approved to eliminate shortcomings, to further intensify the political, labor and moral tempering of youths, and to increase their part in implementing the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Participating in the plenum proceedings was (Shestakov), Propaganda and Agitation Department chief in the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

NEW UKRAINIAN FINANCE MINISTER APPOINTED

AU271319 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Vasiliy Petrovich Kozeruk Ukrainian minister of finance.

[Signed] A. Vatchenko, chairman, and Ya. Kolotukha, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev, 22 August 1979

Comrade V.P. Kozeruk, born in 1927, graduated from the Odessa Credit-Economic Institute in 1961, was working in budget and finance organs. As of 1966 he was chief of the Kharkovskaya Oblast Finance Department, and since 1973 has been Ukrainian first deputy minister of finance. Comrade V.P. Kozeruk is a member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission.

Retirement of Baranovskiy

AU271321 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade A.M. Baranovskiy of his duties as Ukraianian minister of finance in connection with his retirement on pension.

ALIYEV NAMED HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR FOR ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

LD251748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The title of Hero of Socialist Labor with the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal has been conferred on Geydar Ali Rza Ogly Aliyev candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPAZ Central Committee. The decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium states that this decoration is for great organizational and political work in mobilizing the communists and all the working people of the republic to the successful realization of the party's 25th congress decisions on the development of the national economy, increasing the efficiency of social production and guaranteeing the yearly fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and socialist obligations in the sale of the state of all agricultural products.

GRISHIN TAKES PART IN MOSCOW TEACHERS CONFERENCE

LD271344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] The traditional pedagogical conference of the capital city's teachers took place in Moscow today. Comrade Grishin, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, took part in the work of the conference.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

15,000 KM OF NEW PIPELINES TO BE BUILT THIS YEAR

DW271339 Moscow in German to Germany 1749 GMT 24 Aug 79 DW

[Text] Dear listeners, our country has many different kinds of natural resources: crude oil, gas, coal, peat, electricity. Their rational and complex use enables us to avoid an acute energy problem. However, there are difficulties in transporting the raw materials from the place of production to the consumers. All important oil, gas, coal and water resources are distributed relatively unevenly in our country. Roughly 90 percent of them are located in Siberia and in the eastern regions, while more than 75 percent of all productive forces are concentrated in the European part of our country. These areas are separated by thousands of kilometers, a distance requiring an extremely efficient system of transportation. Listen to what Gennadiy (Ushergov), leading expert on the State Planning Committee, has to say:

Transportation between the western and eastern regions is growing rapidly and is very extensive today, Gennadiy (Ushergov) says. In the past 10 years the volume of transportation of fuel has increased four or fivefold. In the future this volume will grow even more rapidly. According to calculations by economic experts, pipelines are the most rational method of transporting energy. This is what Gennadiy (Ushergov) has to say.

Presently, most of the crude oil produced in the country and a large part of its by-products, as well as all natural gas, are transported by pipelines. Their total length is almost 200,000 km crossing the country from north to south, from east to west and extending even beyond its borders as does the Soyuz gas pipeline which transports gas from the Soviet Union to the European socialist countries. These very strong pipelines have a diameter of 50 centimeters. Soviet industry has been able to produce these kinds of pipelines within a short period of time. It has also constructed special machines for laying these pipelines. All this allows their construction to take place at a quick speed. In this year alone the total length of all pipelines will be extended by 15,000 km. It should be said [words indistinct] that this would correspond to five (?Soyuz) pipelines. Such construction speed will help solve the problem of a continuous supply of the Soviet economy with the most important [word indistinct] and energy resources.

INGURI RIVER POWERPLANT LARGEST IN TRANSCAUCUSUS

LD261800 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 26 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, August 26, TASS--The power station on the River Inguri in Georgia has already generated one billion kilowatt hours of electricity. This power station is the biggest power project in Soviet Transcaucasia under the five-year plan of 1976-1980.

Three power generating sets of the station went into operation late last year. Two more power generating sets will be commissioned before the end of the five-year-plan period and the total capacity of the power station will then reach 1,640 thousand kilowatts. The station is being built in the Caucasus Mountains. Its arch dam is 271.5 metres high, the tallest in the Soviet Union, the station's engine room is situated deep underground.

The importance of the Inguri power station lies not only in its great capacity but also in the fact that its water reservoir will make it possible to irrigate tens of thousands of hectares of lands suitable for planting tea and citrus fruit trees.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 27 AUGUST

LD280050 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 27 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast grain harvesting is underway in all rayons. Grain has been cut on nearly 350,000 hectares as of this morning. (0100 GMT)

In Uzbekistan, where cotton had to be resown twice on almost half the area, and even three times in places, measures have been taken to remedy the situation. The pledge is to sell the state 5.7 million tons. (0205 GMT)

Grain cutting is underway in all rayons of Omskaya Oblast. Farmers have pledged to complete the harvest in 15 to 20 days. In Kurskaya Oblast 350,000 hectares of winter crops--have been sown to date. (0700 GMT)

Harvesting continues in Kazakhstan, where more than 16 million hectares of grain will be reaped. (0900 GMT)

ZABAZNYY REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS AS SUMMER NEARS END

LD280910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Aug 79 LD

[Report by Merited RSFSR Agronomist Petr Akimovich Zabaznyy]

[Excerpts] The summer is on its way out and rural workers have got to carry out a large volume of work: gathering in the harvest, laying in fodder crops and sowing winter crops. By the start of the third 10-day period in August, one-half of the area sown to grain crops had been harvested in the USSR. Harvesting is nearing completion in the Ukraine. A little remains to be harvested in the Volga valley. The center of harvesting work is moving to the country's major granary: Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Urals, which are the main producers of strong wheats. A good harvest is expected but it has to be gathered in in the shortest period.

The weather here can present all sorts of surprises. Great assistance is being given to the farms in the east, even though they have powerful equipment at their disposal. It is important to organize the highly productive use of every machine and to carry out harvesting and other work as on conveyor belt: not a minute's idling, not a gram of waste.

The harvesting of grain has been well organized in Altayskiy Kray, where the area sown to grains occupies almost 5 million hectares. Main emphasis in the kray has been put on cutting the grain in a short time, windrowing it and thereby preventing the shedding of standing grain crops, as there are often strong winds here at this time. The splitting up of harvesting work into regions in Shipunovskiy Rayon in Altayskiy Kray is worthy of attention. Using the experience of industry, harvesting links are concluding treaties with the administration of farms. They receive a warrant, a work timetable and a technological map for the cutting and threshing of every field with an indication of the yield based on inspected threshing [e ukasaniyem urozhaynosti po kontrolnomu obmolotu]. Together with piece-rate payments, additional payments for agricultural machine operators are envisaged--from 5 percent to 40 percent--for reducing the time of work and for the excellent quality of work.

AIR FORCE'S YEFIMOV WRITES ON AIR FLEET DAY

LD241057 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Air Marshal A. Yefimov, first deputy commander in chief of the air force and twice Hero of the Soviet Union: "The Motherland's Combat Wings"]

[Excerpt] The main criterion and determining indicator of our military aviation's combat might is its constant combat readiness. Like the combat readiness of the armed forces as a whole, this is improved exclusively in the interests of defending the Soviet people's socialist gains and peaceful labor and the Soviet state's territorial integrity.

For military airmen the days of summer combat training are a time of intensive flights, tactical flight training exercises and field firing, bombing and missile launching. The flying and engineering and technical staff, signalmen and air force rear service specialists are struggling with great enthusiasm to fulfill their pledges in socialist compteiton completely and are seeking to resolve all combat training tasks in a high-quality manner.

The "Neman" exercise was a serious test of flying skill. The military airmen taking part in it displayed increased tactical maturity and the ability to resolve set tasks efficiently in close collaboration with ground forces units and subunits. In a complex ground and air situation the crews of fighters, fighter-bombers and helicopters delivered crushing strikes against the set targets.

Many units and subunits achieved high indicators in military labor. They included the leading subunits in competition--the subunits headed by officers G. Treznyuk, G. Laptev, N. Anisimov and many others.

One of the best air regiments in the air force is that in which the commander is Military Airman 1st Class Lt Col A. Kalinichenko and the regiment's deputy commander for political affairs is Military Airman 1st Class Maj I. Kunchevskiy. During a recent visit to this regiment Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, highly assessed the state of combat and political training and the air and tactical skill of flight personnel. During the defense minister's heart-to-heart talks with the airmen they proudly described their combat aviation equipment and its potential and assured the CPSU and Soviet Government that they would spare neither their efforts nor their very lives to reliably safeguard peace and their motherland's security.

As always, the communists set an example of the zealous fulfillment of military duty. They are the commander's loyal and reliable assistants in training and educating the flight and engineering and technical personnel and in the struggle to further consolidate discipline and combat readiness.

The young pilots and navigators and recent graduates of the higher aviation colleges are successfully mastering modern combat equipment. In a comparatively short time they become first-class masters of the combat application of tested equipment and skilled tacticians making skillful use of its combat potential. The young airmen's high ideological tempering and irreproachable flying skill are among the brightest features characterizing our air force today.

In celebrating the nationwide holiday of USSR Air Fleet Day the Soviet airmen are summing up the results of what has been achieved and are concentrating their efforts on the high-quality fulfillment of training plans and programs. A decisive role here belongs to the air force commanders. They organize ground training and flights skillfully and on a scientific basis. [paragraph continues]

On the ground and in the air they teach their subordinates tactically skilled actions and the art of maneuvering and firing and delivering a crushing strike.

The insuring of safe flying work is a subject of special concern for the commanders, political organizers, staffs and party and Komsomol organizations, air force units and colleges. This is a task of state importance. Unremitting attention is paid to military-scientific work among the troops, the dissemination of advancing experience and the quest for new elements in methods of training and education and of organizing socialist competition.

Guided by the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the instructions which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has set forth in his works and speeches, the commanders, political organizers and staffs are persistently implementing a Leninist style of work. They are displaying party concern for the high-quality solution of training and education tasks, the cohesion of military collectives and the assertion in them of a healthy moral atmosphere, friendship and comradeship among the troops.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" has become a combat program for the command and political cadres in forming personnel's communist awareness. It raises the entire spiritual life of Soviet people and army and navy servicemen to a higher level. In implementing the requirements of this party document the commanders, political workers and party organizations are comprehensively resolving the tasks of personnel's ideological and moral education and the formation in every serviceman of an active life stance and selfless devotion to the party's cause.

Loyal sons of the Soviet people, military airmen, like all armed forces personnel, are always ready at the party's first call to come to the defense of the socialist fatherland and honorably fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO PILOTS, NAVIGATORS

LD241540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A large group of military and civilian pilots and navigators were presented today in the Kremlin with badges and certificates of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium conferring the high-ranking titles of Merited Military Airman of the USSR, and Merited Military Navigator of the USSR. Presenting the certificates and badges, Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade Brezhnev personally--warmly congratulated the aviators and wished them new successes in their work for the good of the motherland.

DEFENSE LEADERS SIGN ART DIRECTOR'S OBITUARY

LD280753 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 August 1979 publishes on page 4 a 400-word obituary of Col Suren Isakovich Babloyev, chief and artistic director of the song and dange ensemble of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, who has died "after a serious illness." He was born in the village of Manglisi in the Georgian SSR in 1918. The obituary is signed by D. F. Ustinov, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, A.A. Yepishev and others.